uncertainty.

### THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED RVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

#### Contraction of the Currency-Mr. McCullock and Congress.

From the Timen. The Secretary of the Treasury encounters opposition from two parties, differing widely in their motives, but having a common interest in the defeat of his plans. The paper-money theorists and the gambling speculators are all against him. The former, failing to distinguish between the transient prosperity produced by currency inflation and the true prosperity which results from trade conducted on a healthy basis, refuse to vest in the Secretary an authority which may be exercised adversely to their theory. The gamblers, who profit most when most the country suffers, are naturally anxious to rustrate a policy designed to benefit honest industry by putting down the wild spirit of speculation engendered by the lavish expenditures of the war. These classes combined have thus far succeeded in k-eping the question of national finance in a condition of dangerous

The almost universal satisfaction created by Mr. McCultouch's Fort Wayne speech left no room for a misunderstanding of the national in a ment in regard to the solution of the financall problem. It was everywhere deemed forciat administrator one who discriminated be-tw en the exigencies of the Treasury in a time of wa , and the real requirements of commerce and injustry in a period of peace. The impression was strengthened by the luminous discussion of the subject in his report, presented at the opening of the session. With a clearness carried conviction, and a thoroughness which covered the whole ground, Mr. McCulloch in that document exposed the fictitious character of much that is now called prosperity. pointed out the dangers to which every important interest is exposed by a vast currency composed of inconvertible paper, and dwelt upon the necessity of gradually but surely returning to a specie basis. The soundness of his reason-ing, and the wisdom of his conclusion, few ventured to impugn. The efficacy of some of his suggestions might be called in question. But the expediency of pushing forward the work of currency contraction, cautiously and steadily,

President Johnson's utterances on the same subject have afforded equal satisfaction. In a few terse sentences, he has expounded the creed of the American people in relation to paper money. They want none of it, unless it be convertible into gold and silver. The Legal Tender act they recognize as one of the necessities of the war; the issue of inconvertible paper they have loyally sustained as essential to the sup-pression of the Repellion; they are alive to the difficulties which stand in the way of the resumption of specie payments, and the dangers that are inseparable from hasty and sweeping measures; but they nevertheless demand that the course of Congress and of the Treasury shall proceed upon the principle of contracting the circulation of currency with a view to the early restoration of a specie standard. The pretiest bubbles which the advocates of inflation may be able to blow will have no effect upon this form

was too obvious to be controverted.

of public opinion. The blackest pictures which gamblers may contrive to paint will not deter the people from insisting upon the judicious prosecution of this change and its consummation at the earliest possible moment. The inconveniences it entails upon limited classes and special interests are all nothing compared to that great national inteindustry and trade, which will be benefited by the overthrow of speculative values, and the assimulation of prices to the only standard which is compatible with the permanent maintenance of the public credit. Whatever the theorists imagine or the gamblers allege, the people know that a temporary duiness of trade. and occasional injury to individual purses, are preterable to the overwhelming ruin that will If no attempt be made to amend

the existing order of things To carry out his plans, however, Mr. McColloch needs the aid of Congress, and this is withheld. The authority he seeks to give effect to the views embodied in his Fort Wayne speech, set forth at length in his annual report, indorsed on more than one occasion by the President, and accepted unequivocally by the people, is denied him. Why? Not because any considerable number in the House tavor perpetual inconvertibility. Not because the theorists and inflationists are in the ascendancy. Not because the e are gambling speculators who dare rise in their places, and openly contend that unsound prices and unwholesome uncertainty shall prevail, that an insignificant class may retrieve their losses or swell their gains. Why, then, is Mr. McCulloch thwarted, and his effort to impart a fixed direction to finance and trade para-lyzed? The answer vouchsafed to us is, that it not safe to intrust to the present or any other Secretary of the Treasury the power that would be conferred by the Loan bill as originally reported. But a little examination of the debates upon the subject shows that this, the avowed. s not the real reason. For that, we must search in the objections to the details of the measure the controlling opposition to which proceeds from hostility to any seneme of contraction which shall provide for the calling in of any portion of the non-interest-bearing notes.

Take the total amount of circulation, roundly speaking, at nine hundred millions, of which four hundred and fifty millions are in non-bearing interest notes, one hundred and eighty mil hons compound interest notes, and two hundred and sixty millions in National Bank corrency, the last item being susceptible of increase to three hundred millions. Mr. McColloch asas discretionary power to fund the compound interest notes and one hundred millions of the old greenbacks, his hypothesis being that the gradual absorption of these amounts will as gradually reduce the rate of discount to which the currency is now subject, the completion of the absorbing process and the appreciation of currency to the gold standard being expected to occur at about the same time. On the other hand, the more conservative opponents of Mr. McCulloch propose to limit his power to contract to the compound interest notes alone; while certain of the radicals resist all contrac-tion, and urge the issue of legal-tender non-interest-bearing notes to provide for the redemp-

tion of those carrying compound interest.

As to the extent of the contraction contemplated by Mr. McCalloch, it is not easy to see how it could be less if the contraction aimed at be genuine, and not a sham. The object being to restore the currency to a specie standard—in other words, to make currency and gold equal in value—it is evident that the hundred millions of greenbacks to be absorbed in the process are not an excessive proportion of the amount to be operated upon. Approximately speaking, they form but about one-seventh of the amount now in circulation; and surely the withdrawal of these may be advantageously borne, if the result be to raise to par the value of the remaining sta-sevenths. The funding of the compound inte-rest notes cannot possibly affect the money market, inasmuch as they are already held not as currency in circulation, but as securities awaiting their maturity. Nor will the withdrawal of a hundred millions of greenbacks involve the contraction of the circulating medium to that amount; because with the equalization of paper and gold will come the restoration of gold and silver coin to the ordinary transactions

Grant if you will that an attempt immediately, and with one stroke, to fund the com-pound interest notes and a hundred millions of greenbacks would be followed by panic and widespread disaster. The merits of Mr. McCul-loch's plan are not thereby lessened a single iota. His purpose is not sudden, wholesale con-traction, but gradual and even slow contraction, so regulated that it shall produce comparatively slight disturbance in any direction. The ten

dency toward contraction and a specie standard is the vital point to be determined. For allelse, the country must be dependent upon the exercise of judgment and the influence of in-teerity in some quarter. And we apprehend that this reliance, indispersable as it is, may with more safety be placed upon a Secretary of the Treasury whose every proceeding since his advent to office has been characterized by consummate judgment, rare moderation, and unimpeschable honesty, than upon members of Con-gress who evince their ignorance of economic science by proposing to fix the price of gold.

## Why Resume?

From the Tribune. The most obvious and important considerations in favor of an immediate and cornest effort to resume and maintain specie payments may be summed up as follows:-

I. The power of the Federal Government, in a state of peace and order, to interfere arbitrarily with the standard of value, is at best question able. It it may do this, it would be difficult to imagine what it may not do. In time of war, of intestine convulsion, of great and manifest public peril, we hold that its powers are limited only by the clear exigencies of its position. It may take innocent men whom it position. It may take innocent men whom it suspects of treason from their houses, their beds, and lock them up in privon, unindicted, unarraigned, unaccused, for indefinite terms; but it may not so hold them after the return of peace. Now, the power to interpose between citizens and overrule their bonest contracts—to say to A, "You sold your house, or ship, or farm, to B for \$5000 in gold; but you shall give him a receipt in full for \$5000 in paper, which he can buy in open market for \$3000 in gold," is a tremendous assumption. No considerate citizen can like to see authority strained to that tension where the necessity for it is not grave, urgent, palpable. We presume that even Mr. Stevens—being unquestionably an able lawyer-would prefer that the Supreme Court should not be required to adjudge the constitutionality of an act involving such assumption passed in time of profound And, if such an act could not justifiable have been passed in 1859, how can it be justifia-

bly maintained in force in 1867? The business of the country should rest on a solid, a suring basis. Now it does not. The element of gambling strongly pervades most commercial transactions. He who is prompted to buy largely on credit of cotton or pork, flour or stocks, silks or woot, says to himself:-"If the currency should be expanded and depre-ciated before I sell, I shall make money; if it should be contracted and appreciated, I shall lose." The farmer, the manufacturer, the builder, the contractor, all make new engagements in view of this contingency. In other words, hiring labor or buying materials wherewith to produce something that cannot be sold till months hence, involves a risk peculiar to the times, which no prudent person will assume without a prospect of extra profit as compensa-tion. We deem this unhealthy, and only to be endured while it must be.

III. We freely admit that some interests, some industries, some laudable enterprises, would be unfavorably affected by instant resumption; but we think this injury would be transitory, and more than compensated by counterbalancing beneuit. At present, it is not prudent to build houses, nor construct railroads, nor improve lands, unless under circumstances of pecuhar urgency; for labor, food, materials, cost 25 to 30 per cent, more doliars than they will after we shall have fully returned to solvency and a specie basis; so, thrifty capitalists batton up their pockets and say, "We will wait till brick. stone, timber, labor, etc. etc., have fallen to something like specie prices, as they ultimately must and will tall." We believe, for instance, that the Pacific Railroad should be pushed at the rate of five hundred miles per annum till completed; but we cannot urge upon those who have undertaken it to push at present prices. We believe that ten thousand new houses ought to be built forth with in this city and its suburbs; et, knowing that a house that costs \$10,000 now may probably be built for less than \$8000 two years hence, we cannot urge their construction while our currency, and consequently prices, shall temain as they are. It seems to us best, therefore, for every sound interest that we should have resumption at the cartiest day.

IV. The present artificial inflation of prices stimulates smuggling on every frontier and false swearing at every custom house. It necessitates a very large excess of imports over exports, thus rapidly sinking our country more and more deeply in debt to Europe, and causing a steady outflow of our national obligations to be sold for far less than their true value. Manifestly this cannot go on without producing a crash. The "balance of trade" is no chimera, but as stern, sad reality, as every prodigal, and every prodigal's creditors, must know. He who spends all his income and twenty-five to fifty per cent. more is surely on the road to rulu, and must arrive there sooner or later according to the size of his pile. And it is the same with a company, a community, a country, as with an indi-vidual. And we, the American people, are now travelling that road. We are to-day importing many things that we ought to make at home, and we are exporting bonds—that is, giving our corporate note of hand in payment. We can do something to counteract this ruinous tendency by reducing our internal taxes and increasing our duties on imports—and we are for doing both promptly and vigorously—but that, though well, is not enough. Prices in general are far too high with us. Increasing duties will not arrest snuegling or fraudulent undervaluation, but tend to mereuse both. We must have, in addition to these, cheaper production and lower prices for home products. In other words, we

must have resumption. V. Inflation is creating and diffusing prejudice against the protection of home industry. Thousands attribute to the tariff the natural consequences of a great war and a depreciated currency. They forget that cotton is 45 cents per pound, and other elements of cloth making unnaturally dear, and grumble that they can't buy shirtings and sheetings at something like the prices of old times. True, the wholesale prices of these and other fabrics have recently miles 25 to 33 per cent.; but the retailers, who were quick enough to respond to a rise, generally ignore the fall, and (in selling) cling to the prices of three or four months ago-laying as much of the blame as possible on the manu-facturers and the tariff. We note this with im-

VI. The bulk of our Government shinplasters are wearing out. They are ragged, greasy, sithy, illegible, nauseous. Counterfeits on them are thick as leaves; and the President has a weakness for pardoning counterfeiters that robs the law of its terrors. Once the sub-greenbacks were a rustling glistening, insmuating novelty; they have at length become a bore and a nuisance. The public fingers yearn for the unfamiliar but remembered feel of old-fashioned

dimes and quarters. To have this, we need not redeem all the greenbacks, nor a third of them, but simply provide that they shall be henceforth redeemed on demand at the Sub-Treasury (or Mint) in this city. That will make all our dollars real dollars—national bank as well as greenbacks, since the former are redeemable in the latter. Then we can cancel the disgusting shinplasters, and have a national currency of uniform value. Then greenbacks will be worth their face in the States and the mining Territories, and will circulate just so far as they shall be useful and required.

Men and brethren, these are the words of soberness. Heed them while you may.

#### The Connecticut Campaign. From the World.

The spectacle of open and shameless duplicity presented by "the party founded on great moral ideas," apropos of the Connecticut election, is something new in the history of our politics. The young and ingenuous, or at least ingenious Tilton, writes from Washington that he has "never witnessed so much ability and integrity in any party of any Congress as on the present Republican side"—an opinion which enables us to guage the morals of his party associates at home, and prevents surprise, if not contempt, at the daily efforts of the Tribune to

represent President Johnson as desiring the election of Hawley, an avowed radical, a denouncer of the veto, and an enemy of his policy of restoration.

We do not propose to del ale this matter. The

Tribune knows that President Johnson does not desire the election of Hawley, the enemy of his policy; does not desire the defeat of English, an old and tried friend of that policy. We choose to go behind the daily deceits of the Tribune, its articity talse despatches from Washington, its garbline misrepresentations of the language of the Chief Magistrate. These are so indus triously and so ingeniously phrased that by them alone we should discover, it we had not learned by simpler means, that the Iribune, that Mr. Greeky, knows the wisces of Mr. Johnson. Knowing his wishes, Mr. Greeky is yet capable of the duplicity of concealing them worse, or misrepresenting them. In one column or the Tribine opening waging war against the President's restoration policy in all its essential part, in another column he labors to throw Connecticut into the hands of the radicals by presenting them—his enemies—as his supporters, and by presenting him as sharpening the blade

with which they hope to stab him, Such misrepresentations in the Temes surprise less. The ground is slipping from under its feet, knows not where to look or whom to fly to. s dazed. Besides, it is a journal not incapable of conducting a campaign on the theory and with the avowal that its opponents were traitors. But such duplicity in the Tribuns (i. c., duplicity so obvious that it is wasting time to expose it) propes one's curiosity to account for it. It is possible Mr. Greeley foresees the result of the election and wishes to damage Mr. John son (the fond of its policy) by representing Re-publican defeat as the consequence of Republin adherence to the President

Did we share the simplicity of those who believe Mr. Greeley "honest" because he has for a long lifetime profited by the loud pretense of ne-ty, we should appeal to his pride of character, and ask him if he cared have no opinions of own: ii a few years of accordance with an administration had made difference with an adminustration impossible to him; if he found his cause hopeless because it was not led by a fouryears President. We should remind him, in case we did not tear his moral ideas had become mixed by so long an enjoyment of the exterior rewards of a virtue and the inward pleasures of a vice, that his reputation for honesty, as well as for exhibitions of vigor, had been acquired in opposition; and ask him wherefore his present reluctant and compromising spirit, we should do him injustice by such assumptions, and therefore we make none, and ask him none

Yet as a matter of curiosity, we might address him inquiries of another sort. We might, indeed, assire to know whether his study of the triumph of the "party founded on great moral ideas" in "The American Conflict" has at last brought him to such an estimate of the ignorance of the common people as his misrepre sentations of President Johnson imply. We might desire to ask, whether his experience as anager of this party of all the virtues and ail the talents, has taught him such a supreme contempt for the simple notions of plain people about right and wrong-such a conviction their want of penetration as these juggleries of

But the secrets of Mr. Greeley's trade Mr. Greeley himself will never divulge. It may be that other people see the hand of a master it all. We confess our blindness. We are able see the duplicity; but duplicity in politics, as in everything else, seems to us to be bungling. The blunder of it is as egregious as the crime

Our space is exceeded, or we should add here ome interesting figures received from friends who know the political history of Cornecticut, and who, having canvassed the State thoroughly, are us, with confidence, that the election Mr. English and the indersement of President lohnson's policy are inevitable on election day. We are ourselves persuaded of this result, but would urge our friends to intermit no vigilance, effort. Nothing but unwearied effort sleepless vigilance can overcome the majorities against which we have so long fruitlessly con-

It is a satisfaction to know, as President Johnson's letter about the New Hampshire clerk in the War Department showed, that the office-holders at Washington are not to be dragooned into contributions or votes against their princi-ples, whatever they may be. Moreover, the sheep are dividing from the goats.

Postmaster N. D. Sperry, of New Haven, for

years past Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and one of the most efficient politi-cians in the State, has, like Postmaster Cleveland, of Hartford, declared his intention to sup-port Mr. English, simply because that is the only way to sustain President Johnson, whose

restoration policy he approves.
With equal honesty of purpose, we do not doubt, the present Chairman of the Republican Siate Committee declares that be cannot sustain President Johnson, but must vote for Hawley; and he has shown his sincerity by resigning his office of Postmaster at Norwich.

#### The Next Presidency-The Position of General Grant.

From the Herald. In the midst of the political excitements of the day General Grant is looming up into bold relief as the man for the next Presidency. As King Saul among the mighty men of Israel stood a head and shoulders above them all, so stands General Grant, in his great achievements, among the herges of the Union, victorious from the difficult work of crushing the late gigantic Southern Rebellion. He has accordingly secured a place in the gratifude and confidence of the American people which is regarded as certain to bring an easy triumph to the party for the succeson with which his great name may be identified. Hence we find that the Northern radicals, in Congress and in their newspaper press, are be ginning to claim and proclaim him as their can-nidate and their exclusive property. Thus, Mr. Washingne, of Illinois, in the House; Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, in the Senate; and Master Firney, of their Washington organ, and various other journals of the same school, have taken up end announced the name of General Grant as the watchword which is to hold their rank and nie together in the interval, and give them another lease of power in 1868.

We apprehend, however, that in all these neat calculations and great expectations the radicals are reckening without their host. What is the position of General Grant on the leading issues or the day? From the morning after the assassination of President Lincoln to this time he has been the right-hand man of President Johnson. We believe that there is a cordial understanding and perfect harmony between these two distinguished men. In regard to the restoration of the Southern States to Congress, and in regard to Mexico, though General Grant is not a political speech maker or letter writer, he has poken and written in support of the President's We undertake to say, too, that when President Johnson, in his recent speech to the Montana delegation, declared that he had no aspirations for the next Presidency, he had General Grant in view as his rightful and acceptable successor. In his liberal terms of surren der accorded to General Lee, and in everything else that he has said or done, General Grant has shown himself anything but a radical. From his intimate official relations with the President, and from the absence of even a rumor of a dis agreement, we may sately assume that there is no rivalry between Johnson and Grant for the succession, but the one is well pleased with the idea that the other, in 1868, may be elected to regulate the radicals.

Johnson is ambitious of one thing. He believes that its Southern policy is right; he believes that it commands the approbation of the countries. try, and he desires and hopes to accomplish the work of Southern restoration during his present term of office. In this hope, however, he may be disappointed, and the contest be-tween his system and the radical system of reconstruction may be prolonged to the end of his present term, and may then be cast in such a shape as to leave him no alternative but that of a direct appeal to the people for their verdict upon his administration. In this event, we

predict the radicals will be disappointed in their calculations of using the name and fame of General Grant expressly to break down Presi-dent Johnson and his policy; for, in fighting out his fight with Stevens, Johnson will become the candidate of Grant, masmuch as Grant may now be considered the candidate of Johnson, under the impression that with his present term the appointed work of the latter will be inished, and that he may wisely and gracefully

It the radicals, therefore, wish to share in the honors and emoluments of the next Presidency. they must change their tactics, and seek rath to assist than to embarrass the President in restoring the South to Congress. Otherwise, in the vindication of his policy, he may be com-pelled to stand before the people for another term, and General Grant, recognizing the justice of his claims, may withdraw in his favor. The question to be considered is, not the popularity of General Grant, in any contingency, but whether he will consent to run in opposition to an administration with which he is identified as an active co laborer. From the cordul relations between them we predict that if President Johnson shall be pushed to the extremity of running for another term, General Grant will sustain hlm, for we cannot believe that the General has the remotest idea of taking the field in opposi tion to President Johnson or his policy.

## Innovations on the Constitution.

From the Daviy News. One of the most formidable dangers now menacing our form of Government is the broad interpretation now being given to those words becersary and proper" in our Constitution, in order to cover usurpation after usurpation by the present Congress. The application of the system of interpretation of these words in the Constitution, now being made to justify the Freedmen's Eureau bill, the Civil Rights bill, the Reconstruction policy, and reserved legis-lative monstructies originating with the present ump Congress, is clearly intended to substi tute in the present Constitution a support tution in the present for the necessity expressed and contemplated in that instrument; and which, in fact, destroys every limitation of the power of Congress. Carry out the document of the power of Congress. of the power of Congress. Carry out the doc-trines now freely ventilated by the unscrupu-lous radical leaders on the floors of both Houses of Congress, and it follows, irresistibly, that, instead of being bound by a Constitution, they may claim the omnipotence of the British Par hament, and that all the reserved powers of the people, or of the States, will be swallowed up at their pleasure by that underned discretion; in a word, that the Constitution itself, so far as respects a limitation of powers, is by such a doctrine completely annihilated. Even the positive checks which, in a few instances, prohibit the xercise of certain powers, will not prove a sufficient guard against an inordinate passion to legis late on some favorite subject. As an instance of the usurpation of powers under this convenient rule of the interpretation, look at the greenback country of this currency. Under it, we have discovered that Congress has power "to emit bills of credit," This, as a distinct dependent power, was expressly prohibited to the States. As a distinct and independent the States. power. It was nowhere conferred on the United States. Nay, the presumption is, it was in-tended to be refused, because it was at one period, during the deliberations of the convention, inserted after the power to borrow money, and then stricken out. But yet Congress has not hesitated to exercise the power Under what grant of power was it authorized? Under no expressed one, certainly; and, of course, it must have been done as a means (not absolutely necessary, nor indispensable) to the exercise of a power without which it could not be executed, but as being highly convenient, useful, needful, con ducive to the powers of "borrowing money, "declaring war." "supporting armies," maintaining navies," to none of which does the measure bear a more appropriate relation ship than the Sedition laws did to the power to suppress insurrection. A similar course of reasoning confers on Congress a power to pass laws "impairing the obligation of contracts." This, too, as an independent power, is expressly probibited to the States, and is not expressly given to Congress. Every usurpation is now justified under the same sophistry which under the name of the war power, during th last four years, transformed this Government into the most cruel despotism the world has ever known. These specious pretexts are still dations of the Constitution our fathers established with so much labor and so many sacrifices. The Democracy of the country, in the battle, must gird up their loins for another struggle agoinst the latitudinarian con-structionists of our Constitution. Here a little and there a little, the radical sappers and miners are at work, steadily and energetically,

# TEAS, &c.

and, if not bindered in their enterprise, it will

TEAS REDUCED TO \$1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS at INGRAM'S Ten Warchouse, No. 438. SECOND

40°C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 48 S. SECOND Street. TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESAL. prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Watchouse, No. 41 a SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFFES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound at INGEAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 8 8 F CON1 Street Try them. 122

GAS! GASII GASIII

REDUCE YOUR GAS BILLS.

Stratton's Regulator for Gas Burners, (Patented November 21, 1865.)

It is a matter of considerable importance to gas consumers generably, and of especial importance to all keepers of hotels and large boarding houses, to have such gas burners as will admit of being easily and permanently adjusted to suit the special requirements of the locality of each; because those who have not to pay the bills feel but little or no interest in economizing the gas, and sometimes carelessly, or thoughtlessly, turn on twice or thrace as much as would answer their needs.

Call and examine, or send your orders to

STRATTON & CO., AT THE FLORENCE OFFICE, No. 630 CHESNUT Street, Philada. Retail price, 25 cents each.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH

AND BACE, TO Broad Street, Above Race, East Side.

Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.

HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS. OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.

The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankini to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having soid his entire interest to his former having something his properties them to his former having the his former had been seventeen to his former his his former had been to his his former had been to his former had been to his his former had been to his former had b MESSES, HESS. JOHNSON a Manual Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former na rons, as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity, and will undoubtedly maintain the recutation of the OLD DRIVERS! ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire estisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom.

Bespect ully, etc.,

A BROWN.

CHALLENGE LIGHT!

Paragon Oil and Safety Lamps. BRIGHT LIGHT-THREE HOURS-ONE CENT No chimney! No smoke! No grease.

Sold by Inventors, KELLY & NEEL, No. 011 MARKET Street.

AGENTS WANTED. Also, Dealers in Scaps and Coal Oil. Machinery Oils. Warranted not to gum or chill, \$1.25 per gallon. \$15 WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE We are offering our stock of

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

AND SILVERWAR

AT A DISCOUNT, Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold

CLARK & BIDDLE No. 712 CHESNUTS

LEWIS LADOMUS. DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER, WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE, WATCHES and JEWELET REPAIRED. 809 Chestnut St., Phila.

Has just received a large and splendid assortmen of LADIES' GOLD WATCHES,

Some in plain cases, others beautifully enamelled a

engraved, and others inlaid with diamonds. Purchasers wishing a HANDSOME LADIES' WATCH

Will do well to call at once and make a selection. Prices moderate. All watches warranted. Also, a large assortment of GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WATCHES,

IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assertment of above goods constantly on and at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing hand at moderate prices—t from 2 to 10 beautful Airs.

FARR & EROTHER, Importers, No. 824 CHE NUI STREET, 11 11amth Srp Below Fourth.

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN.

DEALER IN DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY

No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada, HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH STREET Manutacturer and Dealer in Watches,

Fine Jewelry, Silver-Plated Ware, Solid Silver-ware.

COAL. GEO. A. COOKE

IS SELLING THE

PRESTON COAL,

Which is the very best SCHUYLKILL COAL coming to this market,

AT \$7 PER TON.

ALSO, EAGLE VEIN,

Same sizes, a me prices.

Deliverable to any part of the city, perfectly clean,

Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street.

EMPORIUM.

not be long better they will lay the mine, whose explosion will tumble the whole labric in rulns No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue.

COAL! COAL!!

BEST QUALITIES OF COAL

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES, AT

ALTER'S

YARD. COAL

NINTH STREET,

BELOW CIRARD AVENUE.

BRANCH OFFICE CORNER OF SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS.

JAMES O'BRIEN. DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUTLKILL COAL, BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater. Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 82 8
Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post
Office, promptly attended to
A SUPERIOR QUALIFY OF BLACKSMITHS
COAL.

785

ROBERT P. BENDER,

COAL DEALER, S. W. CORNER BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS

PHILADELPHIA. None but the best WEST LEHIGH, all sizes, from the

Greenwood Colliery, on hand, and for sale for CASH Also, ENGINE, HEATER, AND FURNACE COAL.

S. SILBERMAN & CO., IMPORTERS OF No. 18 N. FOURTH Street,
PHILADRIPHIA.

POTTOMORNAIS, POCKET HOOKS. Purses, Travelling Bags,
Satchels. Dressing Cases Ladies Companions, Writing Desks, Forticlics. Work Boxes, Jewel. Boxes, Photograph Albums, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Speciacles, Card Cases China and Gilt Ornaments. Pocket Cutlery, Refore, Combs. Brusbes, Perfumery, Songs, Fans, Hair Nets, Hair Ornaments, Busel Jewelry, Jet Goods, Cornelian Goods, Braceles, Seck. aces, Belt Clasps, Studs, Sileeve Buttons Scarf Pins, Scarf Rings, Bik Warch Guards, Leather Guards, Steel and Plated Chains, Watch Keys, Shawl Pins Violin Strings, Beads of all kinds, Dolls, Euther Balls, Dominoes, Dice, Cheesmen, Chees Boards, Backszmmon Boards, Playing Cards, Pocket Flasks, Drinking Cups, Tobacco Pices, Tobacco Boxes, Tobacco Pouches, Mattch Boxes, Pipe Stems, Cligar Cases, Cligar Cases.

DRY GOODS.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER. No. 49 N. EIGHTH STREET,

EAST SIDE.

Have just received a large lot of HAND-MADE WOOLLEN GOODS, LADIES' FANCY GOODS, WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDEBIES, VELL BAIR NETS. And a full line of LADIES' AND CHILDREN 8 KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOYES.

Also, a large lot of CROCHET LACES, Which we are offering at reduced prices. 912

No. 10M CHESNUT STREET. 1866. Spring Importation. 1866.

E. M. NEEDLES.

HAS JUST OF ENED

1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS, In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED PLAID and

Figured Jaconets Cambrida Salascoa, 111
Swiss, Muil. and other Musics. com
a most complete stock, to write the atten purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a same REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.

100 pieces SHIRRED MUSL NS for Bodies. 100 pieces FiQU: S is all varieties of styles and price rom see to \$150. 300 P BIS GOFFERED KIRTS, newest styles. o: my own importation NO. 1934 CHESKING STREET,

628

H O P K I N S' 628

Manufactory No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Six: b Street, Philadelphia.
Who exalt and Retail.
Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, or every length and size walst for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Those of "OUR OWN MARE" are superior in flush ane direction; to any other Skirts made, and warranted to give satisfaction. o cive selisfaction. Skirts made to order, altered and repaired.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HAR-NESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse, Also, parts of HAR-NESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales-to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARD WARE, WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,

No. 114 MARKET Street. 2 1 5 WILEY & BROTHER IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HAVANA CIGARS AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES, N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT Str. ats.

We offer the finest Havana Cigars at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. below the regular rates. Also, the celebrate. Also, The Calebrate SMOKING TOBACCO, which is far superior to any yet brought before the public.

public.

Motto of Lone Jack:—
"SEEK NO FURTHER, FOR NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND."

1152m2

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc. Just completed, a beautiful variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,

TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES Will be sold cheap for cash, Work sent to any part of the United Staces. HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24wfm So. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia,

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

No. 232 CARTER Street

CARPENTER AND BUILDER:

And No. 141 DOCK Street.

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended C. PERKINS,

LUMBER'MERCHANT Successor to R. Clark, Jr., No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS, No. 80 S. FRONT STREET,

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS. ncluding all recent improvements in Carding Spinning, and Weaving. We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works,

ALFRED JENKS & SON. FITLER, WEAVER & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc., No. 23 North WATER Street and No. 22 North OLLAWARE Avenue, THILADELPHIA.
MICHAEL WEAVER,
2145 FOWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL CONEAD F. CLOTHER.

CORNELL X CHANGE

BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAIL BY & CO.
No. 118 N. FRONT and No. II4 N. WATER Street,
Philadalphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Sait. Super P hosphate of Lime, BoneLarge and small GUNNY BAGS canstantly on band.
222 91
Also, WOOL SACKS.
JAMES CASCADEN.

RESTAURANT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

Finest old and new ALES, at 5 cents perglass. GOOD ONE-DIME EATING BAR. The choicest Liquors always on hand. No. 533 CHESNUT STERET.

BENRY BECKER, Manager. COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent. Awning. Trunk and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also,
Paper Manuracturers' Drier Feits, from one to seven
feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
365

W 1 L L I A M S. G R A M COMMISSION MERCHANT.
No. 23 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Phiadelphia GRANT,

Dupont's Gunpowder, Befined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co 's Chocolate, Cocos, and Broma-Crocker Bros. & Co 's Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nalls. A LEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,

No. 26 NORTH WATER STREET,

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL

CONTINENTAL HOTEL HAIR DRESSING,

C, BATHING AND PERFUMERY
ESTABLISHMENT.
PETER SIEGFRIED,
Proprietor.

FOR SALE-STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co. S Patent Wind Guard and Air, fleater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimners from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one third the oil. Call and see them, they cost but red cents. No. 202 RACE Street. Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 10